OBSERVED IN THE SOUTH.

The Average Negro Blacker, but His Fea-

NEW ORLEANS, July 29 .- The census reased slowly in numbers during this against 17.3 per cent. for the whites. In substantial food, not luxuries. ther words the white population is increasing twice as fast as the negro population in the country districts.

This was not wholly unexpected. If the census of 1910 had covered the question of the admixture of the races, as the Southern negro is getting blacker in there is rapidly being formed a homogeneous negroid race. Former censuses sivided the negroes into octuroons, quadroons, mulattos and blacks. Later these distinctions were dropped and the classifications of colored, that is those of mixed race, and negroes were substituted. Finally, all negroes, whether full blacks or not, were enumerated as colored. Because of this classification the census figures do not reflect the change now going on among the negroes as a race.

Louisiana is whitening very fast. It As he puts it: had a negro majority in slavery days and for thirty years afterward, and this was the case with New Orleans until 1850, it being the only large American city at the time with more negroes than whites. The census of 1900 showed a white majority of 75,000; that of 1910 will show a white majority of 150,000.

The whites have been gaining on the negroes, slightly through immigration and mainly through natural increase, especially of the French speaking population. Of the twenty-eight parishes of south Louisiana in which the people of French origin are numerous a majority had more negroes than whites when emancipation came. To-day all but five of them have white majorities and these majorities are steadily increasing.

There is some drift in the same direction in the northern part of the State, but there it is due largely to the negro exodus to in feature. Oklahoma, Arkansas and other States caused by the invasion of the boll weevil.

But this change is a minor matter compared with the tendency of the negroes to become a more homogeneous race, different from what they were in Africa or from what they were in the South in antebellum days. The type is markedly different, and the difference is most apparent in southern Louisiana and especially in New Orieans, where the conditions have been such as to develop this type.

Only in Louisiana was the fact recognized that the negro slaves imported into the country were not all of the same tribe or race. As matter of fact the slaves were of different tribes and differed in language, form and even color. There were yellow, black and bronze negroes even some Gallas and others mixed of an Arab type; there were straight haired negroes, and not a few persons of dark skinned races were smuggled in among

All the earlier Louisiana records classifled the negroes according to their tribes and up to the extinction of slavery the Louisiana title deeds continued to specify the kind of negro sold. He was a negro Nard or of the Nard nation, a Senegal negro, a Congo negro, a Manding i negro. No one who can remember conditions of the. Since the abolition of slavery all fifty years ago but is struck by the fact ried that the race became in time composite, including all the black tribes of central and southern Africa, with probably a dash of Arab blood. Then fol-

lowed a mixture with American Indians. As negro ethnology has never received much consideration, although the Smithsonian Institution has issued dozens of nothing to show what proportion of Indian blood was swallowed up in the more nu-Spanish censuses of Louisiana show a and how much to racial intermixture and who disappeared by the force of

disappearance of these tribes is not so much due to their extinction as to it were. the fact that they were swallowed up in into negroes. When the Dawes commissome years ago to arrange for the division of the Indian lands, mainly the that a proper share was awarded to those rest of the tribe moved under the Dancing Rabbit treaty to Indian Territory, some 40,000 negroes put in claims as descendants of the Choctaws. The commission was puzzled at the appearance of these black Indians, but their claims were finally disrosed of by the fact that it was impossibl for them to prove the marriages of their parents and to comply with the requirements of the law in other respects.

In western Louisiana there has always been serious trouble with the people known as the Red Bone, who claim to be Indians and who undoubtedly have Indian blood but in whom the negro features and characteristics are much more pronounced than the Indian. It can be stated with safety that there was in Louisiana and Mississippi a considerable mixture of Indian blood with the composite African, taking him away from any of the original

type and making him an Indo-African, Finally came the mixture with the man, attempted to bring out when he was superintendent of the census. In the he cetorocus, quadrocus, mulattos and egroes separately. It is admitted that work was not thoroughly done, for the egro himself rarely has any knowledge his ancestry, and the test of color while nerally good is not always accurate.

But even making allowances for errors. facts given were of importance as wing the intermixture of races. The cixture was confessedly greatest in ouisiana and particularly in New Orleans. he last enumeration showed that the extro and colored population of New as was about two-fifths white and broadifiths negre, or not quite the procions of an average mulatto. Nowhere the country, for the metter nowhere he world, were there more octoroons d quidroons, persons in whom the white blood predominated, who would have been called white in Latin America,

NEW TYPE OF NEGRO FORMED but whom the Americans classified and treated as negroes.

treated as negroes.

Through the mixture of the different African tribes with a dash of Indian and MARKED CHANGES IN THE RACE white blood and also because of the better treatment they received the negroes had changed when in slavery to a better, stronger and higher type. Slavery per-haps had most to do with this change. tures Less Characteristically African To the slave owners, particularly to those One-sixth White, With a Dash of breeding slaves for the Southern market, it was important, indeed necessary, to take good care of the negroes. just as this is necessary with horses and cattle. Care was taken also to see that healthy young women did not mate with locade and that they are making for the weak, delicate, undersized or old men. owns. In the rural districts of the South The consequence was an improvement the increase of population was only 8.3 in the race. The same reason induced er cent. for the negroes, as against 17.5 the planters to take good care of their er cent, for the previous decade, and as hands and feed them well on solid and

The negro race added from two to three inches to its height and an average of twenty pounds to the weight of the full grown man or woman during slavery. Whatever the wrongs of the negro may have been, in the opinion of persons who enumerations in antebellum times did, have studied the matter it is safe to say would have brought to light a remarka- that perhaps no race was in better physical the ethnological fact, namely that the condition when emancipation came, and none had made greater progress physically spite of the mixture of blood and that from the day negroes were imported from Africa.

The white and Indian blood, perhaps the mode of living, minimized the features of the negro, and he improved in looks and by 1870 this blood mixture had affected the entire negro population of the country. J. Stahl Patterson, one of the few persons who have made a study of negro ethnology, insists that the white blood among the negroes has been so well distributed that there is scarcely a negro of pure African blood in the country

"Even now they [the negroes] are no onger negroes. One third have a large infusion of white blood; one-third have less but still some, and of the other third it would be difficult to find an assured specimen of pure African blood."

Any one who knows the negro type will recognize the truth of this statement and will recognize the folly of classifying by color. An average negro family with any considerable proportion of white blood in it will show children from light yellow to almost black, and the atavistic principle is strong in such mixtures and is one of the crowning arguments against racial intermarriage. From the marriage of a white man with a woman of only one-sixteenth negro and showing herself none of the characteristics of the negro race is often born a child white in color but decidedly African

Since slavery and especially since the

adoption in Louisiana of the policy of segregating the races, thus putting a stop to any further intermingling of blood, another marked change has taken place in the negro in Louisiana, both rapid and surprising. Intermixture between the races has been almost entirely cut off. The negro race is receiving no more Indian or white blood, and as no distinction is drawn among the negroes between white negro" and "black negro" (it was drawn in slavery days, when the cream colored octoroon spurned the leather colored quadroon and the latter took it out on the yellow mulatto or dark molasses tinted griffe) intermarriage is repidly reducing the race to a homogeneous one, probably five-sixths negre and one-sixth white, with a dash of Indian The octoroons are almost gone. A few escape disguised into the ranks of the whites, occasionally to be exposed and driven back: the others sink down into the mass of the negro race.

But the striking feature of this change s that the new negro, the composite or nomogeneous negroid, is very dark, probably darker than the antebellum negro or even the original imported African. to-day and especially of New Orleans

is much darker than of old. It is a dark, velvety black rather than the blackish vellow of the original Congo African. It is much too black for the proportion of white and Indian blood in their veins of the typical negro of to-day. On the other hand, although blacker, volumes on Indian ethnology, there is the features are less pronouncedly Afri-

can, the hair less woolly.

How much of this improvement is due merous negroes. The old French and to better conditions, to better living. very large number of Indian slaves who it is of course impossible to say. The lived in the same quarters as the negroes | wavy hair is frequent instead of wool, which the negroes abhor as a racial badge amalgamation. The Indians numbered Thus there is a blacker race, more dis-nearly one-fifth of the slaves. tinctly African in color but infinitely less so in feature, a black American as

The explanation probably lies in the the large number of the negroes and that fact that the black type of negro is more intermarriage gradually converted them virile and increases more rapidly than the yellow or mixed types and is therefore sion visited Louisiana and Mississippi swallowing them up. Quadroons and mulattos, as a whole, are weaker, are more prone to disease and have smaller Choctaw lands in Oklahoma, and to see families. Formerly these people, who were mainly free, looked with contempt Indians who remained behind when the on the blacks, but this sentiment has been destroyed by the experiences of the last forty years.

The negro race is not self-supporting in New Orleans; there the negro deaths exceed the births, and the deficiency is made good by the drift of the blacker negroes from the country districts. Thus, with a continuous supply of black blood flowing in, the amalgamation becomes more complete. This does not however, fully explain the tendency of the negro o grow weaker, which is due rather to the fact that the black tribes of Africa were of a stronger and more virile type and there is that natural tendency to re-

vert to that original type.

The same tendency is shown in several of the West Indian islands, where the original Indian inhabitants have been swallowed up by the negroes, as well as a considerable white population, with apparently no effect on the color of the Finally came the mixture with the negroes. In St. Kitts, to which thou-whites, which De Bow, a New Orleans sands of Irishmen were sent as prisoners during William of Orange's campaign in Ireland, there is little apparent trace census just before the civil war and again of Irish blood to be found among the is 1870 an attempt was made to enumerate inhabitants, but the negroes of the island speak with a marked Irish brogue, all that survives of the prisoners.

a Persian Wedding.

From the Jara Times.

A smart Persian wedding is quite a seriou affair. It may extend over a week. On the last day of the wedding the bride, who has been treated as a sort of outcast, is conducted by a near relative to a roon, where she undergoes further and more elaborate decoration. She then returns to the guest room and her dowry is laid before her in trays. The dowry often comprises such

room and her dowry is laid before her in trays. The dowry often comprises such queer things as cheap and highly colored oleographs, gaudy vases, bird cages and household articles.
Having kissed the hearthstone of her home, she is given bread, salt and a piece of gold and thus equipped and closely veiled she is hoisted onto a gaily adorned donkey, and accompanied by a circuslike procession of friends, goes to her future home, where her husband awaits her.

POEMS WORTH READING.

Barnt Offering What wilt thou for burnt offering? Lo: the red earth, thine altar stone With extreme heat is pallid grown; Thereto what wilt thou that we bring. O thirsting pontiff of the skies

That wilt thou for burnt offering? Long, long ago the purple eyes. The slender Hyacinthus died. For dreamed that death was in thy fling. Since then how many a flower of morn Thy hurtling disk hath downward borne!

What wilt thou for burnt offering? here the wine clusters bleeding swing Thy will it was unleashed their rage.
That thine own thirst thou mightst assuage!

What wilt thou for burnt offering? Thou makest singing waters mute.

And thou hast blighted flower and fruit. he bird hast stricken on the wing Yonder in heaven's cloudless room

What wilt thou for burnt offering? Thou wilt that man shall cease to be! As the leaves perish from the tree. as falls the river at its spring: Thou wilt send fire along the veins. And in his bosom wasting pains.

What wilt thou for burnt offering? The flesh of man shall not suffice-O thirsting pontiff of the skies! Prawing thine ever narrowing ring. His soul, as incense, will require, Borne in dien flight above his pyre. Midsummer, 1911. EDITH A

She Reads the Vacation Advertisements. the eyed the printed page askance: I grant the surf and the tonic airs grant the bands and the rolling chairs, grant the beach, with its firm white sand. and I quite agree that the bathing's grand But I pray you, masters, speak me fall and tell me how many men are there."

She eyed the printed page askance: I grant that the forests are dim and cool.

That the silm trout darts in the shaded pool. That the sun drifts down through the lacy boughs That, given the chance, one might listen to yow But I pray you, masters, speak me fa And tell me how many men are there

She eyed the printed page askance:
"I grant that these mountains are very high.
That their snow capped summits reach the sky. That the view is superb, and the veriest dunce May gaze into eighteen countles at once But I pray you, masters, speak me fair. And tell me how many men are there."

MARY DOBBINS PRIOR.

The Ancient Wisdom.

The snake that once in Eden spake. The ancient snake that wrought our woe. Still lies with bright green eyes awake By every wildwood path we go; We may not see him, may not know, But still he waits forever there Watching whatever way we fare.

We feel his presence in the leaves. That murmur of forgotten things. Of longings, and of love that grieves For whilem Joys and happenings: Of vanished lights and broken wings. And all the perished host, it seems. That once made fair the hills and streams

We hear him whispering in the trees. And in the waters of the rocks. Of wildwood dreams and mysteries. That 'tend the visionary flocks Of beauty who, cluding, mocks All efforts of the mortal mind To seize her and forever bind.

We see his eyes at sunset flame And plerce the centuried forest through. Looking the things which have no name. To which our longings are a clue— And memories of lives we knew Flow back from outer nothingness Upon our souls to ban or bless.

Amorphous, dim. he folds us round In darkness, like another night; His rustling body wreathes the ground, His eyeballs burn with violet light: We hear and see and feel his might, That made religions once of old. With worship of our hearts take hold.

He is a part of what we see Yet do not see; of what we hear Yet never hear: within each tree Addressing now the spirit's ear With thoughts: and now the spirit's eye With dreams that pass but never die

Our robin is never a robin at all.

But a thrush, and akin to the linnet— Inless it gets busy in your cherry tree. Then a robbin' it is every minute.

Dares any weather. And did you ever know it To show the white feather?

"Oh, for the wings of a dove!" hear solemn m tals long.

Making it the burden of lugubrious song. But hear me chirp, in notes that quicken, "Oh, for the wings of a fat broiled chicken!"

The eagle is a noble bird. Imperious, soaring high: The pigeon is of humbler mould. But makes a better ple. To-hoo! To-hoo! To-hoo

Hear the night owl gurgle and stammer.
Its language is plain, it is true.
But how dreadfully off is its grammar.

Scepticism. Scepticism.
From the Washington Star.
When homeward from a fishing trip
He comes with sunburned nose.
And talks of whales that he let slip
And of the sweet repose
He found in haunts of svivan bliss
'Midst famished gnats: In sooth,
The query that comes up is this.
'Oh, does he tell the truth?'

When in unwonted elegance
The timid groom walks down
The alsie, 'mid pomp and circumstance
That interests the town
And unto his prospective wife
He says, 'This is, dear Ruth,
The happlest moment of my life'—
Oh, does he speak the truth?

And when the statesman cries aloud,
"I crave no further fame.
I ask not for position proud.
I fain would quit the game
And unto private life retire.
Amid the scenes of youth."
His lofty phrases we admire
isut does he speak the truth?

Breaking Camp. From the Denter Republican. The tepee poles come rattling down, Where circling lodges graced the swale. And o'er the prairie wide and brown The shaggy ponies seek the trail.

The Indian warriors breast the stream-Deep scorn for any ford have they; One sees a brown arm, naked, gleam, As the young leader points the way.

The shallows fill with motley crew—
Their shrill cries seem to echo yet—
And outlined 'gainst the deepening! lue
The indians file in slibouette. And where the tepees stood the sound Of axe is heard, and smoke wreaths creep: Upon the Indians camping ground The settler drives his homestakes deep.

Forbid the Day. From the Saturday Review.

The waters sing as sing they must While there's a stream to flow.

The tempests sing, and sing they will While there's a wind to blow:

But men go by with hungry ears
For songs they'll never know,
Men aching for the melody
Of skylarks long ago.

Sunset on the Red Sea From the Spectator. waste of steel gray waters and a line never ending crags that bear no tree,

A waste of steel gray waters and a line of never ending crass that bear no tree. Nor any sign of life, where never aught of life could be, Which frowned when noon was high in pittless compact with the heating sky! Night falls: and in the track of burning day. With blazing scimitar. And eyes that flame afar. The angel of the sunset comes this way. And cloaks the brows of every rigid height With royal vesture of outfolding night. Was it not well that He Who with His presence heav'n and earth fulfill who gave white creats and thunder to the sea And to the land its grace. Of sliding waters, blowing winds, green face Should crown His glory thus, in that He spills His richest sunsets on the desolate hills?

Antomobile Extras. An extra tire. And "Special Extry!"
For your end.
McLandburgh Wilson.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. An old inhabitant has informed me that Gen Worth's body was buried underneath the monu-ment that bears his name at Madison 'Square Can you say if this is so? JOHN MCCORMACK.

This fact is well known to old residents and is recorded at length in the "Memorial History."
Gen. William 4. Worth, who had served on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1814 at the battles of Niagara and Chippewa, in the Fiorida war in 1840-42, who had afterward distinguished himself during the Mexican war in 1846-48, died of cholera n San Antonio in 1849, being then in command of the Department of Texas. His rengins were the corporation of the city for the inauguration of a monument to his memory, were taken from the City Hall, where they had been taken two days before, by a large military escort and de-posited in their permanent resting place in the small triangular plot of ground on Fifth avenue at Madison Square. The monument is of granite and is fifty one feetshigh, its smooth surface or namented at intervals by raised bands inscribe participated, and on the lower portion of the shaft are representations of military trophles

At the dinner table we had a discussion. One said the reason lettuce was considered soothing to the nerves was because it contained oplum. Another said there was no oplum in lettuce; that oplum came only from the poppy. Please settle it for me.

The amount of soporine principle in so much lettuce as one would naturally eat in a saiad must be very small, yet some individuals are peculiarly susceptible to the soothing influence. It is uncertain how to apportion this effect, how much is to be charged to the lettuce and how much to suggestion. A drug has been contrived from the concrete juice of the garden lettuce Lactuca sativa) and is known as lactucarium in English provenance it occurs in irregular lumps about the size of a pea, the German drug is in pieces about an inch by half an inch; it is of a yellowish brown, sometimes light and some times dark, bitter in taste and slightly odoriferous. The active principle, of which crystallized lactu cin is the most common form, was first identified by the chemist Aubergier. It is classed as among the very feeble anti-spasmodics and hypnotics in the form of a thick sirup the lactucarium was once popular in medicine and was commonly called lettuce oplum. It is not a true oplum, for that drug is derived exclusively from the popples.

Where can I obtain an intimate and detailed life of kichard Caswell, at one time Governor of North Carolina, and what was his connection and standing at the Constitutional Convention of the 'nited States' No history of the life and career of Gen. Caswel has been written, and his connection with the stirring events of his time is only through patient research to be discovered in the ancient records. He was born in Maryland in 1729 and remove o North Carolina at the age of 17. He took up law and politics and met with success in each and entering the Colonial Assembly in 1754 he served continuously until 1771, when he finished this duty as Speaker of its House of Common Delegate to the Continental Congress, firs Governor of the State, he was no less active o the nullitant side of the revolution, and his victory at Moore's Creek, February 27, 1776, served to set North Carolina in its position as a barrier between the British successes in the South and those in the North. After the war he served his State in several offices, was a second time Gov ernor, was again Speaker, and was at this presid-ing post when he suffered a mortal stroke of paralysis November 5, 1789.

Please give the correct wording of the couplet containing "No pent up Utica."

E. S. E. No pent up Utica contracts your powers, But the whole boundless continent is yours.

It was written by Jonathan Mitchell Sewall it 1775 in his epilogue to Cato, which Bartlett says was "written for the Bow Street Theatre, Portsmouth, N. H." It is scarcely likely that in the disturbed state of New England in the second year of the Revolution any theatre in a provincial town could make an appeal for popular support. The poet, a lawyer by profession and register of proby appointment, was a nephew and adopted of Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of the Massathe Revolution Sewall wrote an ode. "War an Washington," which came into favor with the soldiers of the Continental army. The Utica couplet obtained its wider currency through its adoption by Park Benjamin as the motto of his

Will you kindly give me information about the ownership of the Claremont, 126th street? I have been told that it belonged to the King of England. A. M.

comparative indifference the rise of another Cromwell, although it may yet be true that ere the King scrowing odown there are crowns to be broke. Once for all it is to be said that the records of title to New York real property do not disclose the name of any reyalty under any disguise which may be pierced. The tradition seems moving up town; for forty years it was localized in the statement commonly made in the foundation of a great fortune by the sale of ration of a great fortune by the sale of the foundation of the course at Ascot until the end of the nineteenth century members of the royal buckhounds held an important part. The Master of the Buckhounds had supreme control of the course and was senior steward until the end of the nineteenth century members of the royal buckhounds held the foundation of the store of the set one of those five or ten cent affairs they until the end of the nineteenth century members of the royal buckhounds held the foundation of the store in the statement commonly made that Queen Victoria was the owner of the property occupied by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Broad-

To what extent is the strength and durability of chestnut lumber impaired by the disease which has killed so many of the trees recently?

CASTANEA.

A forester who has given careful attention t the chestnut pest makes answer under two heads.

1. If the timber is logged immediately after death, or better if the tree is cut down and worked

pears to be satisfactory.

2. Since chestnut is one of the most lasting of timbers (and he cites the soundness of the rafters and the disease is of the most modern occurrence, there has not yet been time to form a judgment upon the durability of the timber. It is not known as yet that the disease affects any other part of the trunk than the cambium layer

I cannot answer your correspondent as to date of introduction of macaroni into the United States, but when a boy in Louisville, Ky., in 1833, we had a macaroni factory run by a party of Italians out on what was called the commons, lying between Brook and Preston streets and facing an alley directly back of Broadway. They made both mazzeni and spaghetti and the power was a large wheel turned by four large does, each taking his turn running it and forcing the dough through the upright cylinder tubes. They kneaded the dough very stiff, using eggs and flour, and dried it on wooden racks built on the commons back of their factory.

Kindly tell me where I can find the supposed beech of Regulus to the Carthaginians, comspeech of Regulus to the setting sun had gilded the mencing:
"The rays of the setting sun had gilded the lofty domes of Carthage, and given with its rich and mellow light a tinge of beauty," &c.
The author is, I believe, a man named Kellogg.
William R. RENWICK.

Scarcely any of the books of recitation pub lished a generation ago omits it, and it may cer-tainly be found in Sargent's "Standard Speaker." a volume which has qualified thousands of school boys for impassioned oratory on Friday after And the Rev. Elljah Kellogg was and is

In the printed accounts of the street decorations in London for the coronation it was said that there were many shields hearing the letter G. R. I. cannot conjecture what the letter I represents, nor can any of my friends enlighten me. Kindly clear up the mystery for us. W. D. Archaoldo. Georgius Rez et Imperator. The King of Great Britain and Ireland is an Emperor in India under the style Kaisar I Hind. This title was borne by

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Auction Bridge, J. F. B. says: Y and Z playing against A and B. Z dealt and called one no trump; A, on his left, doubled, and Y pulled Z out with two diamonds. Wnen B and Z passed, A said "Two no trumps" and all passed. A led a card, and when Z told him it was Y's lead, A protested that as Z was the original caller of the no trump make he had to play the hand, and it was A's lead. Z bets that as the bid was changed by Y to diamonds Z's bid was dead.

It is not the individual player that first names the winning declaration, but the partnership that named it that is entitled to play the hand. In this case, although Z was the first to call no trumps, he is not one of the partners who eventually secure the winning declaration by the highest bid. The highest bidders are A and B, and as A is the first of that partnership to declare no trumps, he

S. A. R. says: Z is the dealer and holds seven clubs to the ace and king, ten next. He declared two in clubs. His partner, Y, bets that he should not call two in clubs unless he has a possible reentry card in another suit with the seven clubs, so as to show that he can help out a no trumper. As a rule, good players never call clubs at all unless they are good enough to help out a no trumper, and therefore one club is gnough. Those who call the clubs are dealers to have all the who call two clubs are simply trying to lay a little more emphasis on the situation by making the declaration louder as it were. Some authorities try to distinguish two club bids from one club bids by demanding a thoroughly established suit for the two trick call, or a suit that can be estab-lished in one lead, with a reentry in another suit. lished in one lead, with a reentry in another su Most players will go no trumps themselves of such a hand. Other authorities teach that on-club means assistance to a no trumper, two club meaning that he can make two by cards clubs for trumps. All such matters are person equations which the partner must study out fo himself by watching the declarations.

H. L. C. says: We have always played that if a make is doubled it is just the same as bridge One of our summer visitors insists that a double allows the player who is doubled to crawl out of it and to bid something else.

Your summer visitor is correct. Doubling reopens the bidding.

J. M. says: Z. has bid one diamond and A knocks Y. who is Z's partner, calls one heart, which doubles and Z redoubles. A knocks again and calls one no trumps. B bids two hearts and passes. A knocks again and Y doubles. B and both pass and A lays his hand on the table as to knock again, upon which Z leads a card. says he has not passed yet, as he did not actuall knock but only placed his hand on the table red to the control of the final declaration has been determined, wants to know what that penalty for a lead made befor the final declaration has been determined, wants to know what that penalty is or would be. In the first place A's knocking on the table. In the first place A's knocking on the table irregular. The first law of the effquette of auctions says that all declarations must be made orally and not by gesture. When this irregular method of passing is permitted it is usually the rule take the advancing of the hand to knock as As to the penalty for a lead before the fine declaration has been decided, law 67 is am biguous. It reads: "If any player leads before the final declaration has been determined the partner of the offending player may not make an further bid during that hand and the declare may call a lead from the adversary whose turn is to lead." If the final declaration has not bee determined who is the declarer? In the cas stated by J. M. B is the declarer? In the cas stated by J. M. B is the declarer and Y is barre from further bidding. Z leading too soon. But the bidding is not compelled A may bid again, an so may Z, and if Z is the player making the fine declaration A will be the leader and Z can call lead from A, which is manifestly absurd, a though that is the law as it stands.

Bridge. P. P. J. says: Z dealt and made i Bridge. P. P. J. says: Z dealt and made it frump. A, eldest hand, doubled and led the affectube, holding nine of them to the ace and kin Dummy had none, third hand played the five at the dealer renounced. A read his partner for the Q. 5 a 4 and took the 5 as the beginning of an eel with four to the queen, so he led a small chand the dealer won the trick with the queen, this hand playing the seven. The dealer took all the rest of the tricks, making a small slam, but scored nothing for it and took only 28 pointoward game, acknowledging the revoke was litentional, to save himself from losing the gam and rubber. What is the rule about this?

There is no rule except in the etiquette of the contraction of the same contraction of the same contraction.

There is no rule except in the etiquette of game. Under law 9 it says: "A player should no things are done and the only remedy is to refuse breaches of etiquette.

Dice. E. R. C. says: A throws three queens and B follows with four nines on his first cest, passing the box to C. The question is as to the number of throws to which C is entitled, B having taken but one.

unfinished throws unless there is none, while other players limit him to the same number of the same number of throws as the man ahead That is a chapter in an interesting tradition of of him. If A took three throws to get his three New York which has existed for more than a queens B has three throws at his disposal, but generation. It is flattering to republican pride to if B stopped at one throw C had only one throw.

including the dealer himself, and this method is now universal in all games played with a widow.

was the owner of the property occupied by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Broadway and Fourteenth street.

M. T. G. says: Is there any book that gives the chances for finding certain cards in the widow when they would be worth bidding on it will be chances for finding certain cards in the widow when they would be worth bidding on it is given the chances are known to exist? W. B. Interest in this relic was recently stimulated in the press for no reason that was then on the surface. Shortly, however, it came to light that the Senate was being moved to retain in a sificure an aged and decrepit negro who was the only man who knew the secret of the existence of the great seal of the Confederacy. This seal was cut in England and the only impressions in existence are specimen prints made by the die cutter for the London agents of the Confederacy. It was brought to the South by a blockade runner, but Richmond had already fallen and it was never used. The aged guardian of the relic has not runner, as a quard to a king. Such a thing as a quard to a king. London agents of the Confederacy. It was brought to the South by a blockade runner, but Richmond had already fallen and it was never used. The aged guardian of the relic has not yet told his story. No replica is known.

Most good players consider the widow as good like action and it was never used. The aged guardian of the relic has not yet told his story. No replica is known.

Most good players consider the widow as good like action and it was never used. The aged guardian of the relic has not yet told his story. No replica is known.

It used to be a favorite expression that the sun always shone when the Queen want among her people, but 1860 proved

ing the fives the same runs can be repeated. This gives four runs of 3 each, or twelve holes. Each of these runs is a fifteen, so that there are

out with some extra stuff of a different quality, and the term is applied exclusively to three of a and the term is applied exclusively to three of a kind and a pair. It is derived from the older amid tremendous enthusiasm.

expression, defining a hand as "An ace full on With the abolition of the Royal Buckexpression, defining a hand as "An ace full on tens." or similar combinations. One never hears of a flush "full" on a three spot, although the hand may be filled. A player may full straight, but he never speaks of it as a full straight, and a full hand is always taken to mean three of a kind and a pair.

W. F. Q. says: A asks for three cards and the dealer accidentally turns them all face up. C bets A should get three fresh cards at once. The dealer insists on helping all the others, including himself, first. What is the idea of this rule?

The dealer is right. The rule was made to protect players who thought the dealer was stacking the cards in such a way that certain ards would fall to certain players in the draw As this trick was based on the assumption that intervening players would draw three cards, if they drew two only one was faced, so as to make the draw to the others come as planned. The law about helping all the other players first spoiled this little game and avoided the necessity of calling the dealer a cheat.

Britain and Ireland is an Emperor in India under the style Kaisar-i-Hind. This title was borne by Edward VII. during the whole of his reign and was assumed by Victoria at the suggestion of Distraell.

D. M. V. says: Does the fact that a player has already received four hearts in the deal detract in any way from the calculated probabilities of his getting another heart in the draw.

No. That was one of the early failacles which was the same of steamer Celtic.

The company which owns her and the master mariner who satis her back and forth across the Western Ocean pronounce the name with soft or sound of the initial C. This should establish the pronunciation.

ROYAL ASCOT.

Has a Brilliant Record.

"Royal Ascot," as the English call the famous racecourse, has enjoyed the 200 favor of kings and queens for years. It was in the summer of 1711 that Queen Anne while driving across favorite sport of horseracing.

She stopped to size up the situation and forthwith ordered a "round heat" to be prepared and also announced her intention of presenting a plate to be raced for. The "round heat" was duly made and the Queen herself opened the racing life of Ascot by being present at the first meeting. From that time its history has been a brilliant one.

One of the great features to-day is th so-called "Royal Progress," meaning the imposing arrival of the King and Queen with outriders and sundry trappings of more or less brilliance. The first real to patent report it to the proper official, attempt at this Royal Progress (the Eng- who at once gives it the number. Hence lish write it with capitals) was in 1814, it will be impossible to tell until perhaps but on that occasion the people were so ten minutes before the actual numbering enthusiastic over the fact that the allies had entered Paris and peace had been declared that they very nearly swamped the carriage containing the royal party.

It was after the Prince Regent had ascended the throne as King George IV., says the Gentlewoman, that he instituted the Royal Procession, riding on to the course up the New Mile in a coach and four with a splendid retinue and attended by the master of the royal buckhounds.

A writer of the time makes a curious omment on the spectacle. He notes that "the uniform cleanliness of the servants and their appointments do infinite credit to the persons in charge of the establishment," and further informs us that the King afterward "ate potted meats and fruit at the royal stand

During the reign of William IV. the brilliancy of Ascot waned considerably, but this was due more to lack of management than to lack of interest on the part of the King. Like his predecessor, he was a patron of the course and attended the meeting in semi-state. It was in 1832, when he appeared with

the Queen at the window of the royal stand to acknowledge the salutation of his subjects, that he was struck by a stone hurled at him by one of the crowd. There was considerable excitement at the time but luckily the King escaped without injury and the incident produced a great burst of loyalty from the assembled crowd. There were seven carriages and a phaeton in the procession in 1834. The occasion was especially interesting in

Princess Victoria had attended a race

meeting. She was in the first carriage

with the King and Queen and the Duchess In 1828, when the royal cavalcade of seven carriages drove up the New Mile and the young Queen Victoria, attended by a large party of outriders and the veomen prickers of Windsor Great Forest, made her first appearance at Ascot as Queen, it was the occasion of great excitement and enthusiasm. "The Queen was attired in a pink slip over which was a lace dress; she wore a white gouge poke bonnet trimmed with pink ribbons and

ornaments with roses inside and out." Another interesting year was 1844. when that stern autocrat Nicholas I. Czar when that stern autocrat Nicholas I., Czar of All the Russias, was on a visit to this country. The royal procession then was exceptionally brilliant and included the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, with Queen Victoria and Prince Arthur. Little did any one think that within a few years Balacava. Sebastopol. Alma and Inkerman would be red with the blood of many who were then acclaiming the Czar; least so he, for it was on this occasion that he offered to present annually the that he offered to present annually the Emperor's Plate to be raced for in place of the Gold Cup, and in fact for the following eight years the Gold Cup gave place in the programme to the Emperor's

Buckhounds had supreme control of the course and was senior steward until the abolition of the royal pack. It had become, therefore, the accepted order for the Master of the Royal Buckhounds to ride at the head of the cavalcade and to be attended by the huntsmen and whippersip.

the sun always shone when the Queen went among her people, but 1860 proved the exception and the Royal Progress from Cribbage. S. H. L. says: Please count this hand for us: Two sixes, a four and a five, with a five turned up. We make it 28.

That is four too many, as the hand is worth 24 only. The four and five will make a run of three with each of the sixes, and then by change the county of the As it proved it was the last occasion on which Queen Victoria visited Ascot, for after the death of the Prince Consort, although by no means withdrawing her patronage, the Queen did not attend an-

This gives four runs of 3 each, or twelve holes. Pach of these runs is a fifteen, so that there are four times two more, or eight holes for fifteens. Then there are two pairs, sixes and fives, making 21 as the total value.

A great deal of the present distinction in which Ascot is held is due to the never failing and A offers a bid of two or bunch the cards is this bid binding on the fourth player if two agree with A to accept the bunch?

There is no bunching the cards at auction pitch. In straight seven up bunching must be agreed to by all, so the same rule should apply all, so the same rule should apply all, so the same rule should apply all the runs of the royal race meeting.

A great deal of the present distinction in which Ascot is held is due to the never failing interest that King Edward took in its welfare. As Prince of Wales he was a constant patron of the royal race meeting.

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pitch. In straight seven up bunching must be agreed to by all, so the same rule should apply to auction if such a thing as offering to bunch is allowed at all.

Poker, F. L. V. says: To decide a wager will you please state the exact definition of a full hand. A bets it is three of a kind and a pair. B bets it is also a flush or a straight or any hand which is complete or full as it stands, there being no useless cards.

A full hand is a hand which has been filled out with some extra stuff of a different quality.

A full hand is a hand which has been filled out with some extra stuff of a different quality.

With the abolition of the Royal Buck-hounds ten years ago one picturesque item in the procession was lost, but King Edward continued the ceremony which has become so popular, and the speciacle lost little of its color. Accompanied by Queen Alexandra and our present King and Queen the procession usually consisted of eight carriages, each drawn by four bays with postilions in the familier scarlet and gold livery and headed by outriders in scarlet.

The tradition was maintained with the usual distinction by King George and Queen Mary at the recent Ascot meeting.

Gloves and Kings

From T. P.'s Weckly.
Gloves have always been connected with royalty. When the tareb of King John was opened a century ago it was discovered hat his hands were gloved. In France the gloves worn by the King at the corona-

THE MILLIONTH PATENT

Planned by a Queen 200 Years Ago, It Soon to Be Issued-About 100 New Granted Every Week.

What inventor will get the millionth patent to be issued by the United States Patent Office? The question is creating interest among the officials in Washington who preside over the bureau of patents. Ascot Heath noticed its fitness for her Already there have been issued to inventors more than nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand, and as they are coming forth at a steady rate of about seven hundred a week it will be but a short time before the million mark is

It is purely matter of chance to what inventor this millionth number will fall. There are more than sixty examiners, as they are called, who pass upon the applications of would-be inventors. These work on divers subjects wholly independent of each other, and as soon as they decide that an invention is entitled of the patent which will be this millionth. Nothing shows the growth of the United

States from the infant nation of 1790, when the first patent was issued to Samuel Hopkins of Massachusetts for a method of making pearlash, more than the vast expansion of the Patent Office. In that year, the first in which the patent law became operative, there were only three patents issued. This year there will be issued more than thirty thousand.

With the first half of the nineteenth century that far famed "Yankee ingenuity" was developed to such an extent that in 1845 there were more than six hundred patents issued. The Commissioner of Patents for that year thought that everything inventable had about been discovered, for in his report he uses the following language: when the first patent was issued to Samuel

the following language: There have been 637 patents issued from

this office within the past twelve months, twenty-seven more than were issued the previous year. There have been issued since the inauguration of the patent bureau more than fifteen thousand patents and it may with truth be said that within a very short time human ingenuity will have reached

And yet in that year of 1845 there were no telegraphs, telephones, phonographs, electric railways or lights, submarines or aeroplanes, bicycles or automobiles, and people walked ten miles to get a look at a railroad train.

The South Sea Waves. From the Scientific American.

We all remember with what frequency in the old narratives of experiences in the South Seas reference is made to the heavy swells of the ocean, which impressed the navigators with the idea of their remotethat it was the first time that the young ness from land.

Princess Victoria had attended a race: The great size of the sea waves in high

Southern latitudes has been explained by the fact that south of the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn there is neither wind-ward nor leeward shore, and the prevailing wind in all longitudes is westerly. Thus when a west wind springs up it finds a long westerly swell, the effect of a previous wind, still running. The newborn wind increases the steepness of this swell and so forms Southern latitudes has been explained majestic storm waves, which sometimes attain a length of 1,200 feet from crest to crest. The average height attained by sea waves in feet is about half the velocity of the wind in miles an hour.

Estimating Time.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is not common to find a person who can correctly estimate the lapse of a single second. But in these days of speeding autosecond. But in these days of speeding auto-mobiles the exact time when each of two mobiles the exact time when each of two colliding vehicles must have occupied particular spots may be a matter of great importance. In a recent experiment a car took nearly two seconds to stop after brakes were applied and in that time it moved nineteen feet. So even fractions of a second are important.

One can train himself to estimate even tenths of a second. Try it with a watch

tenths of a second. Try it with a watch and it will be found that it is just possible to count ten in the lapse of a single second But one must count fast to do it. Chance for an Inventor.

From the Scientific American.

Many Boys Fail to Pass

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will

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